मध्य प्रदेश में रुग्ण रसायनिक संयंत्र

3233. **श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी:** क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ रसायनिक संयंत्र रुग्ण हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन एककों को पुनर्जीवित करने का विचार रखती है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार इन एककों का निजीकरण करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री शीश राम ओला): (क) इस मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन रसायन क्षेत्र का कोई भी सार्वजनिक उपक्रम मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित नहीं है।

(ख) से (ङ) उपरोक्त (क) को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न हीं नहीं उठते।

Reopening of D.A.V. college hostels

3234. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the issue of reopening of D.A.V. College hostels under University of Kanpur; and

(b) the alternate action to accommodate the students with village background, who come to Kanpur for education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rationalisation of fee structure in Higher Education

3235. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO: DR. SHRIKANT RAM-CHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to rationalise the fee structure in higher education;

(b) whether for this purpose the UGC Act will require amendments; and

(c) what is the stage at which these proposals are at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) to (c) The matter under consideration.

Committee for Working out Unit Cost of Education

3236. SHRI JAGIR SINGH DARD: DR. SHRIKANT RAM CHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed any Committee for working out the unit cost of education for selected Central State and deemed Universities;

(b) if so, what is the name of the Committee, the sort of work it did and its findings;

(c) what is the methodology which was adopted by the Committee; and

(d) how will the findings be practically applied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) and (b) University Grants Commission (UGC) had appointed a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.V. Pylee, Former Vice-Chan-

cellor Cochin University to work-out the details of modalities/mechanism for implementation of the recommendations made by Punnayya Committee. This Committee has been asked to work-out the unit cost of education with the assistance of Association of Indian Universities (AIU). The report of the Committee is still awaited.

(c) and (d) In May, 1995, AIU organised a workshop with the Registrars and Finance Officers of Central and Deemed Universities to discuss the methodology adopted for preparation of unit cost. The question of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee would be considered by UGC on receipt of its report.

Requirement of Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash

3237. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate requirement of Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash in the country;

(b) whether the existing production of these fertilizers from the fertiliser units in the country is adequate to meet the requirement; and

(c) if not, the details of the steps taken to achieve self sufficiency in these fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI SHEES RAM OLA): (a) and (b) Potential demand and estimated production of fertilisers in the country during the year 1996-97 are as under:

(figures in lakh metric tonnes (LMTS)

	N	P	K
Potential requirement	114.29	39.23	15.35
Estimated Production	88.50	25.20	—

Since there is no known source of potash in the country the entire requirement is met from imports. Imports also serve to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous availability of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers.

(c) The details of steps taken to increase the fertiliser production are given below:

(i) Liquid petroleum products used as feedstock and fuel in fertiliser plants are supplied at concessional price.

(ii) As a part of Government's liberlisation policy, no industrial licence is now required for setting up a fertiliser plant.

(iii) Investment in the fertiliser sector is encouraged, *inter-alia*, through concessions on supplies of capital goods for the fertiliser industry in the form of import duty exmption and deemed export benefits, as well as interest rate concession on long-term loans raised by fertiliser units.

(iv) Expansion/retrofitting/revamping of existing fertiliser plants;

(v) Overcoming the constraints in the availability of natural gas by setting up naphta-based fertiliser plants and installing dual fuel/feedstock facilities in the existing plants and projects under implementation;

(vi) Setting up of joint venture projects in countries having abundant and cheap raw material resources.